**Public sector drug units in Bihar**

2631. SH.RI s. S AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) what is the number ofublic sector drug units in Biharand what are the details of their capital and production, unitwise, during the years 1986 and 1987 as also their profit and loss account;

(b) whether any marketing strategy has been evolved for these drug units;

*(c)* Whether production of several popular products manufactured by these units has been stopped; and

(d) if 30, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO); (a) IDPL has one unit at Muzaffarpur in Bihar. Details regarding production, loss and investment during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as under: —

Rs. in crores

| | 1985-86 | 1986-87 |
|---|---|---|
| (i) Value of production | 1.69 | 3.35 |
| (ii) Net loss | 3.95 | 4.15 |
| | As on 31-3-86 | As on 31-3-87 |
| (iii) Investment in fixed assets (Gross Block+ Capital work in progress) | Rs. 15.00 crores | 15 03 Crores |

(to) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Supply and Requirement of Energy in Bihar**

2632. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: "Will the Minister of ENERGY "be pleased to state:

(a) what are the alternative sources of energy through which Government propose to meet the energy requirements of Bihar following the recent drought;

(b)' what is the present energy requirement of Bihar, indicating the gap between the requirement and supply of energy there; and

(c) what will be the percentage *of* energy cut which will have to be borne by the agricultural sector, the industrial sector and the private users?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER, OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The alternative sources of energy include biomass, wind, solar and small hydro. Vigorous efforts are being made by the Departmenet of Non-Conventional Energy Sources to promote development and application of various non-conventional/alternate energy sources throughout the country including Bihar and these programmes have started to give benefits to peeple particularly in rural areas who are most affected by the drought conditions.

(b) As in some of the other States in the country, Bihar also is facing a gap between energy requirement and supply. It is not possible to quantify the exact extent of gap for all forms of energy. However, in respect of electric power during the period April, 1987 to February, 1988 against the requirements of 4695 Million Units the availability of actual